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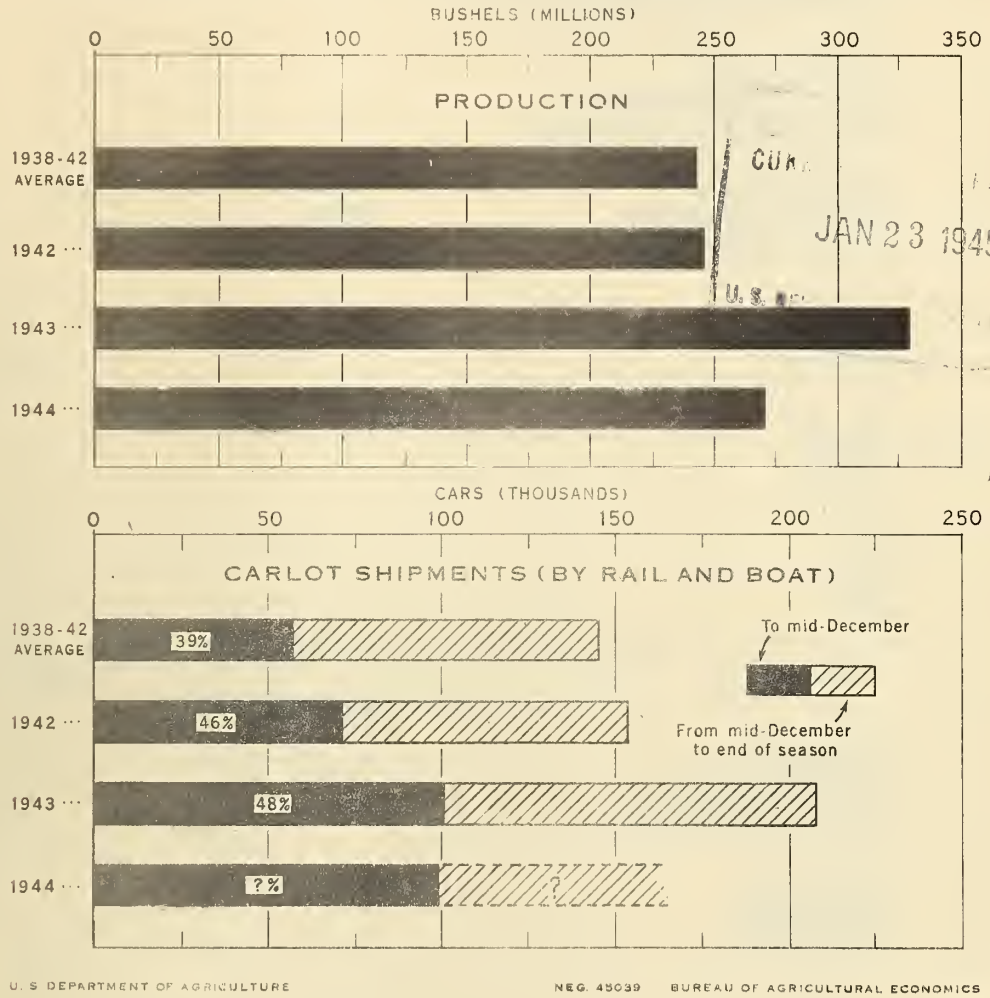
THE Vegetable SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS - 75 BAE DECEMBER 1944

POTATOES, 18 SURPLUS LATE STATES: PRODUCTION AND CARLOT SHIPMENTS, AVERAGE 1938-42, ANNUAL 1942, 1943, AND 1944



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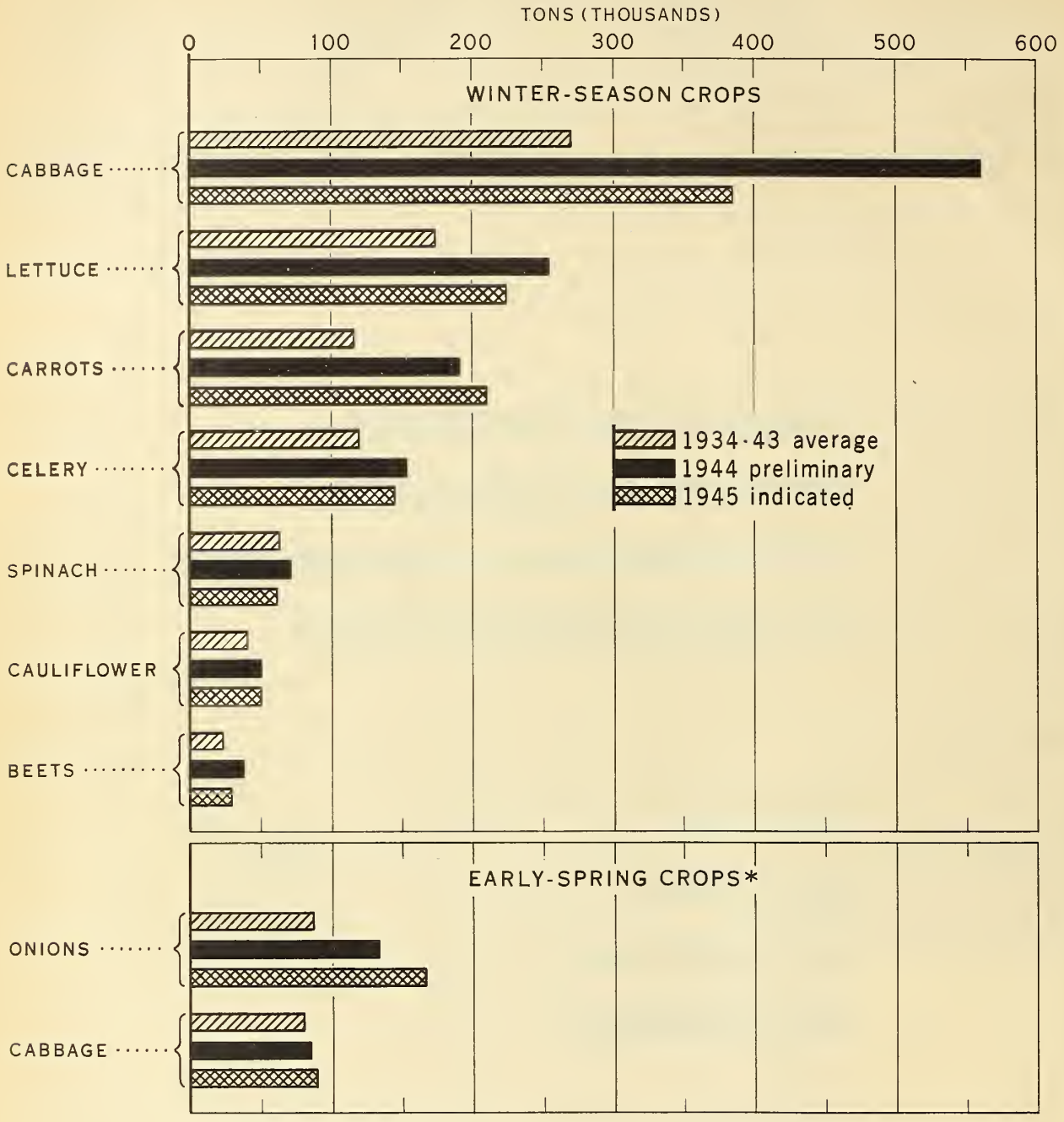
Although the 1944 crop of potatoes in the 18 surplus late States is 17 percent below that of 1943, carlot shipments from these States this season through mid-December have been nearly as great as for the same period in 1943. Carlot shipments also are much larger than in 1942, when supplies ran short the following spring. This situation suggests that perhaps more than half of the surplus late crop has already moved to market. Noncivilian requirements, which will have to be met mainly from the late crop, are larger than in the past two seasons. Therefore, it appears certain that commercial supplies of late crop potatoes available to civilians for the rest of the 1944 crop season will be smaller than usual and even may run short before new crop potatoes come on the market in abundance.

WINTER-SEASON AND EARLY-SPRING INDICATED PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT, AVERAGE 1934-43, ANNUAL 1944 AND 1945



*1945 PRODUCTION BASED ON INTENDED ACREAGE AND AVERAGE YIELDS

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Production of 1945 winter-season cabbage, lettuce, celery, and beets is indicated to be less than in 1944 but greater than average. Winter-season production of carrots is indicated to be greater than last winter as well as greater than average. Conversely, winter-season production of spinach may be below average as well as below last year. Cauliflower production for the 1945 winter-season is expected to be at the same level as for this season in 1944.

Assuming 10-year (1934-43) average yields, early-spring crops of onions and cabbage are expected to be larger in 1945 than in 1944 and larger than the average for the 10-year period.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Prices received by farmers in 1944 for 25 commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment averaged lower than in 1943 for all but 8 crops. Because of these lower prices, the aggregate farm value of the 25 crops in 1944 was estimated to be 6 percent less than in 1943, despite the record high production in 1944 of 7,859,400 tons, which was 1,162,400 tons greater than in 1943.

During the first two weeks of December, wholesale prices at New York and Chicago remained at or near ceiling levels, for l.c.l. sales (for fresh market) of lettuce, carrots, green peas, tomatoes, and spinach. Prices for most other truck crops rose from levels already above last year. Except where already limited by ceilings, prices for truck crops for the fresh market during the first quarter of 1945 are expected to move seasonally upward, with possible exceptions for cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, and spinach.

Returns to farmers in 1944 for truck crops for commercial processing were far above the 10-year (1933-42) averages in all cases, and were higher than in 1943 for all except cabbage for kraut, spinach, and beets. Aggregate production in 1944 of 11 truck crops for commercial processing (5.4 million tons) exceeded the production of 1943 by nearly 7 percent but failed to equal the record production of 1942. New production records were achieved in 1944, however, for tomatoes for processing and beets for canning.

Civilians are expected to have smaller per capita supplies of commercially canned vegetables available to them during 1944-45 than during the previous

year. This is a consequence of a 1944 pack not quite as large as in 1943, stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1944 pack season 11 percent lower than a year earlier, and 1944-45 prospective noncivilian requirements larger than actual noncivilian takings in 1943-44.

Goals suggested for 1945 planted acreages of the 4 major processing vegetables are the following percentages of the 1944 acreages planted: Tomatoes 106 percent; sweet corn, 96 percent; green peas, 98 percent; and snap beans, 86 percent. The War Food Administration will support prices to farmers for these 4 crops.

Reflecting a strong demand and short supplies, recent prices for potatoes at all levels of sale have been at or near ceiling levels and slightly above levels of a year earlier, especially for U.S. No. 1, Size A potatoes of leading varieties. The late crop, which provides most of the supplies until late spring, has been disappearing at an unusually rapid rate this season. Supplies may run short before new potatoes are available in large volume. Requirements for noncivilian purposes are larger this season than last and will have to be met mainly from the late crop, which is only slightly above average in size this year. Prices for the remainder of the season are expected to reflect ceiling levels, rising with scheduled increases in ceiling prices.

Although this year's crop of sweetpotatoes is slightly smaller than last year's, the market movement thus far this season has been considerably larger than during the corresponding period last season. This means that supplies remaining to be marketed during the winter and spring of 1945 are smaller than a year earlier. Prices are expected to rise seasonally, conditioned by scheduled increases in ceiling prices.

The 1944 crops of dry edible beans and peas, although relatively large crops, are 23 percent and 18 percent smaller, respectively, than the 1943 crops.

For the 1944-45 season, supplies of beans are considerably short of total needs, but supplies of peas are adequate. Prices continue to reflect support levels.

Tentative acreage goals for the 1945 crops of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and smooth dry field peas, as percentages of the 1944 planted acreages, are as follows: Potatoes, 103 percent; sweetpotatoes, 107 percent; dry edible beans, 105 percent; and dry field peas, 63 percent. Prices for the 1945 crops of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans are to be supported at or near the levels for the 1944 crops. In contrast, prices for the 1945 crop of dry smooth field peas are to be supported at considerably lower levels, and no support program is planned for dry wrinkled field peas.

-- December 27, 1944

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET SHIPMENT

Review of Year 1944 -- A New Record High in Aggregate Production

The year 1944 marks the record high to date in aggregate production of 25 commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment. The reported total of 7,859,400 tons was produced by a combination of record high acreage (1,872,700 acres) and a composite yield per acre below record levels but about 12 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Both acreage and production in 1944 were well above the 10-year (1933-42) average for all but 9 of the 25 important truck crops regularly reported. Among the 9 exceptions was spinach, the acreage of which was above average but production below average because of adverse weather, disease, and insect damage. Other exceptions were cantaloups and watermelons, which produced crops of greater tonnage than average despite below-average acreages.

Escarole was the crop for which largest percentage increases in acreage and production were made in 1944 over 1943 and over the 10-year (1933-42) average. Important increases in acreage and production were made also for cabbage, onions, watermelons, and other truck crops. Largest percentage declines in production for 1944 compared with 1943 occurred in shallots, carrots, and snap beans.

Total Value of 1944 Production for Fresh Market Less Than in 1943

The 6 top ranking commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment as measured by estimated total value of 1944 production, in decreasing order of importance, are: Tomatoes, lettuce, onions, celery, cabbage, and snap beans. The estimated aggregate value of the production of these 6 commercial truck crops for fresh market in 1944 constitutes some 63 percent of the aggregate

value of all 25 such crops reported. The aggregate value of these 6 was approximately 6 percent less than in 1943. Likewise, the combined value of all 25 crops in 1944 was 6 percent less than in 1943. These figures, however, exclude commercial early white potatoes, which otherwise would occupy second place in order of crop value.

The U. S. average prices received by farmers for the 1944 crop season, weighted by production, are estimated to be lower than for the 1943 crop season for all but the following 8 fresh market truck crops: Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, carrots, tomatoes, sweet corn, and shallots.

Mid-December Supply Situation Shows Some Decreases as Well as Some Increases

Fresh market supplies in mid-December were currently more plentiful than last year for cabbage, carrots, onions, celery, and cauliflower. Indicated production for 8 important fall and late-fall truck crops for fresh market shipment showed substantial reductions below last year for tomatoes, snap beans, celery, green peppers, and eggplant. Production from the late-fall crop of green peas in the Imperial Valley of California was indicated to be nearly one-third less than for the 10-year (1933-42) average, though more than double the very short crop from this area in 1943.

Prices Generally High and Moving Higher

Prices received by farmers for commercial truck crops for fresh market have moved up seasonally from an unadjusted index of 153 in October (the low month) to 188 in November and, more than seasonally, to 228 in December.

Prices for truck crops for fresh market, f.o.b. country shipping points, in mid-December were as high as or higher than in preceding weeks for every important truck crop reported except spinach, for which f.o.b. prices in Texas were down a few cents a bushel from the $1.07 average for the week ended December 9. Onion prices were gradually moving up from support levels.

Wholesale prices for l.c.l. sales in New York City and Chicago in mid-December were at or near ceiling levels for lettuce, carrots, green peas, tomatoes, and spinach. Wholesale terminal market prices during the week ended December 16 averaged higher than in the preceding week for snap beans, eggplant, green peppers, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, escarole, and endive. While prices for western Sweet Spanish onions were still weak in Chicago, they were showing some strengthening in New York City. Slight declines from previous market price levels were reported in New York City for artichokes, beets, kale, and shallots.

Outlook for First Quarter of 1945

Production estimates of 1945 winter-season truck crops for shipment indicate a total supply of fresh vegetables of more than 1,150,000 tons to be available during the first 3 months of 1945. While this quantity is about 16 percent less than that produced in the corresponding period of 1944, it is more than one-third larger than the average quantity produced in the 10-year period, 1934-43. It exceeds the total requirements for minimum needs for both civilian and noncivilian purposes, though it may fall short of supplying all that civilians would be willing and able to buy.

During January, February, and March, truck crops that normally move to the fresh market terminals in carload lots in greatest volume are lettuce, cabbage, onions, celery, carrots, tomatoes, cauliflower, spinach, snap and lima beans, turnips and rutabagas, green peppers, and green peas. Except for onions, turnips, and rutabagas, these are all crops which are included among the truck crops for which winter-season production reports are made.

Total Supplies in Prospect for Winter Season Lower Than Last Year

Increased commercial acreages of winter lima beans, carrots, cauliflower, and green peppers are indicated, with an especially heavy increase in lima beans. Reductions for artichokes, beets, cabbage, celery, escarole, kale, lettuce, green peas, and spinach, however, considerably more than offset these increases.

Estimates of the acreage of winter snap beans, eggplant, and tomatoes will not be available until January. Acreages for these last 3 crops that were suggested as production guides to growers called for winter-crop acreage reduction of 30, 30, and 23 percent, respectively, for snap beans, eggplant, and tomatoes, relative to 1944 winter-crop acreages harvested.

Indicated tonnages of 1945 winter crops expressed as percentages of 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) averages, respectively, are as follows: Artichokes, 88 and 80 percent; green lima beans, 179 and 193; beets, 79 and 127; cabbage, 69 and 143; carrots, 109 and 180; cauliflower, 100 and 127; celery, 94 and 120; escarole, 90 and 210; kale, 73 and 105; lettuce, 89 and 128; green peas, 110 and 75; shallots, 122 and 69; spinach, 87 and 97; and the combined total of 13 crops, 84 and 135 percent.

Onions from the 1944 crop will be available in plentiful supply for some time, and a number of Government purchases have been made for price-support purposes. Tomato supplies for the first quarter of 1945 will come primarily from Mexico. Turnip and rutabaga supplies will continue to be ample in this quarter.

The mid-December freeze in Florida cut seriously into prospective snap bean supplies from that area, and has given rise to requests for another adjustment in the price ceiling.

Rise in Prices Expected for Most Fresh Market Truck Crops

Except where already limited by ceilings, prices for truck crops for the fresh market during the first quarter of 1945 are expected to move seasonally upward, with possible exceptions for cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, and spinach. These latter possible exceptions are crops for which the normal seasonal price movement is downward for this quarter, indicated production is higher than would have been achieved by goal acreages with average yields, increased carlot shipments are expected, and (except for carrots) recent prices have been at relatively high levels or at ceiling levels.

No specific support prices have been, nor is it now intended that they will be, announced for 1945 crop vegetables grown for fresh market. The War

Food Administration will, however, extend assistance to growers of fresh vegetables when necessary, to the extent possible through (1) encouragement of movement through normal trade channels, (2) diversion of surplus fresh vegetables to processing channels, and (3) purchases of surplus fresh vegetables for distribution through Government channels. Any purchases that may be made to relieve surpluses will necessarily be limited in quantity to the extent of available eligible outlets, and will be confined to those vegetables, qualities, and grades which are suitable for distribution.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

1944 Production Approaches Record of 1942

The annual summary of 1944 truck crops for commercial processing indicates an aggregate production of 11 crops of somewhat more than 5.4 million tons. This aggregate production, though not equal to the record production of about 5.8 million tons in 1942, exceeds the 1943 production by nearly 7 percent and the 10-year (1933-42) average production by 46 percent.

The estimated 1944 crop of tomatoes for processing and beets for canning set new high records for production. The 1944 production of beets for canning is estimated to be nearly a third greater than the previous high record of 1943.

1944 Prices Paid Growers Generally Higher than in 1943

Prices per ton paid to growers in 1944 for truck crops for commercial processing were far above the 10-year (1933-42) averages in all cases, and were higher than in 1943 for all except cabbage for kraut, spinach, and beets. Largest increases relative to 1943 were paid for lima beans, cucumbers for pickles, and pimientos. Compared with 1943, the average price per ton paid farmers in 1944 for cabbage for kraut declined 35 percent, the price for spinach declined about 6 percent, and the price for beets declined only about 1 percent. The composite average price paid farmers for 11 truck crops for commercial processing in 1944 (aggregate value divided by aggregate tonnage), was less than 1 percent higher than in 1943, but was nearly double the 10-year (1933-42) average price.

Civilian Supplies of Canned Vegetables

Despite a 1944 pack of commercially canned vegetables virtually as large as a year earlier, it appears that civilians may have somewhat smaller per capita supplies available to them in the 1944-45 pack year than in the previous pack year. Stocks of commercially canned vegetables on hand at the beginning of the 1944-45 pack year were about 11 percent below stocks a year earlier, and needs for noncivilian purposes during the current fiscal year are indicated to be considerably larger than actual noncivilian takings in 1943-44. Home canned vegetables, of course, provide additional supplies to consumers. On December 26, commercially canned peas, asparagus, spinach, green and wax beans, and corn were assigned ration point values above zero in order to distribute available supplies of these items more equitably.

1944 Frozen Pack Slightly Larger Than 1943 Pack

The 1944 pack of commercially frozen vegetables has been estimated to be less than 2 percent greater than the 1943 pack. Cold storage holdings of frozen vegetables as of December 1, 1944, were approximately 183.4 million pounds, compared with approximately 195.5 million pounds on December 1 a year earlier.

1945 Goals For Processing Vegetables Not Greatly Different From 1944 Acreages Planted

Estimated total civilian and noncivilian requirements during the calendar year 1945 for all vegetables for processing (canned, frozen, and dehydrated) indicate a need for a 1945 pack equal to 104 percent of the 1944 pack, though not as large as the record pack of 1942. Indicated requirements for the 4 major processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, green peas, and snap beans), which normally comprise about 85 percent of the total pack, could be met by planted acreages (with 1937-41 average yields) equal to the following approximate percentages of the 1944 acreages planted: Tomatoes, 106 percent; sweet corn, 96 percent; green peas, 98 percent; and snap beans, 86 percent.

Prices to farmers for snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes grown in 1945 for canning will be supported by the War Food Administration through price-supporting contracts with canners who are certified by State Agricultural Conservation Committees as agreeing to contract with farmers for at least the specified support levels for the raw products, and by the acceptance of all offers of such canners to sell specified products to the Administration. The farmer who contracts with a certified canner will have assurance of receiving the support prices. No provision will be made for obtaining support prices in any other manner and no obligation will be made to support prices for uncontracted products at any level.

Specific grower support prices for these vegetables for 1945 canning will vary by varieties, grades, sizes, and producing areas.

POTATOES

Production Much Smaller Than in 1943 But Slightly Larger Than Average

The 1944 crop of potatoes is estimated at 379 million bushels, 18 percent smaller than the record large 1943 crop of 465 million bushels but 5 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 363 million bushels. The smaller crop this year than last is the consequence of a harvested acreage 13 percent smaller than last year and a yield per acre that is 7 percent smaller. Most of the decrease this year compared with last occurred in the 30 late States, the production of which is stored and provides the principal supplies during fall, winter, and early spring. In the 18 surplus late States, the crop of 271 million bushels is about 57 million bushels smaller than the crop last year. Even so, the crop in these 18 States is about 22 million bushels larger than the 10-year average, and is the second largest since 1934.

Total Supplies Smaller Than Last Season But Above Average

Total supplies of potatoes for the year ending June 30, 1945, are expected to be considerably smaller than supplies for the preceding year but still well above the 5-year (1935-39) average. These supplies are composed of 1944-crop potatoes from the intermediate and late States, 1945-crop potatoes from the early States, and imports, chiefly from Canada. Although production of intermediate and late potatoes in 1944 was much smaller than a year earlier, production of early potatoes in 1945 may be fully as large as comparable production in 1944 and even may be somewhat larger, especially if at planting time the market outlook should appear favorable. Prospective imports during the 1944-45 season are several times the actual imports of 1943-44, but imports at best will comprise only a small percentage of total supplies.

Civilian Per Capita Supplies Considerably Smaller This Season Than Last

Requirements for potatoes continue large this season. Total requirements for noncivilian purposes, mostly military, are slightly larger than the actual quantities taken last season. The quantities required for seed are expected to be as large this season as last, but the quantities to be accounted for by feed for livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest are expected to be smaller. In the light of these factors but mainly because the 1944 late crop is not nearly as large as the 1943 late crop, prospective supplies of potatoes available to civilians for food this season are substantially smaller than last season and the average for the 5-years, 1935-39. Present indications point to civilian per capita supplies of 111 pounds this season, about 20 pounds less than last season and the 5-year average.

Supplies of Old Potatoes May Run Low Before Plentiful Supplies of New Potatoes are Available Next Spring

Carlot shipments of 1944-crop potatoes from the 18 surplus late States this season through mid-December total approximately 99,000 cars or about as many as for the same period last season but about 27,000 cars more than the above-average number for the same period in 1942. Weekly carlot shipments for recent weeks have been larger than a year earlier. The 1944 crop in the 18 surplus late States is 57 million bushels or 17 percent smaller than the 1943 crop but 25 million bushels or 10 percent larger than the 1942 crop. This means that a larger percentage of the crop has been shipped thus far this season than was the case either for the 1943-44 season, when not all supplies available for food were so used, or for the 1942-43 season, when supplies ran short. It is probable that some of the shipments this season have gone to increase stocks in the hands of dealers and consumers, but no data are available thereon. Even though there may be some increase in imports and some increase in the production of new potatoes during winter and early spring, it is imperative that the remaining stocks of 1944 crop late potatoes be moved to market at a somewhat slower rate than in recent weeks, if they are to be extended until plentiful supplies of new potatoes are available next spring. It also may be necessary to move into food market channels relatively more of the smaller sizes of potatoes than was the case.

last season. Although available data point to smaller supplies of potatoes for the remainder of this season and to the probability that supplies will run short, the adequacy of the supplies will be conditioned considerably by whether the date next spring when new crop potatoes become available in abundance arrives earlier or later than usual.

Potato Shipments Restricted

In order to assure adequate quantities of good-quality potatoes for the American armed forces, the War Food Administration has issued WFO 120, effective December 11, 1944, which requires that shippers of potatoes grown in certain areas designated by the Director of Distribution must offer them to Government procurement agencies before making deliveries elsewhere. In the areas affected by this order, shippers must obtain a permit from the Director of Distribution before their potatoes may be shipped. Before a permit is issued the potatoes must first have been offered to a Government agency or to a person having a contract to furnish either processed potatoes or food products containing potatoes to a Government agency and requiring such potatoes in the performance of the contract. In the event such offers are not accepted, a permit may be issued to ship to any other person. Permits may be issued to shippers of certified and war-approved seed potatoes without the potatoes first having been offered to a Government agency or to a person having a contract to furnish the Government with processed potatoes or food products containing potatoes.

Initially the order is effective in southern Idaho and designated counties in eastern and south-central Oregon and adjacent counties in California. The potatoes from these locations not only store and ship well but also are well situated geographically to meet increased needs in the Pacific area where military operations are rapidly expanding. Accordingly during this winter and early spring, civilians must look to the surplus areas of the Middle West and East for a larger than usual percentage of their potato supplies. Maine is the only remaining area with large commercial stocks. The other major shipping areas already have shipped an unusually large percentage of their surplus potatoes.

Prices Continue Strong, Reflecting Ceiling Levels

Largely because of smaller supplies this season than last and a strong demand, recent prices for potatoes at all levels of sale have been at or near ceiling levels, especially for U. S. No. 1, Size A potatoes of leading varieties. Prices are expected to reflect ceiling levels for the remainder of the season, rising with scheduled seasonal increases in ceiling prices. Prices advanced generally on December 1 with the scheduled increase of 10 cents per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 potatoes at country shipping points. Recent f.o.b. and terminal market wholesale prices generally have been slightly above comparable prices of a year earlier.

National Goal of 3,100,000 Acres Suggested for 1945

To meet estimated requirements for approximately 400 million bushels of potatoes in 1945, a national goal of 3,100,000 planted acres has been suggested by the War Food Administration. Such an acreage would be 12 percent smaller than the 1944 goal but 3 percent larger than the 1944 planted acreage. It

would be 10 percent smaller than the 1943 planted acreage and about the same as the 5-year (1935-39) average. Of the 3,010,000 acres planted in 1944, about 2,910,000 acres were harvested, producing 379,436,000 bushels. The suggested goal of 3,100,000 acres in 1945 at an average yield of 130 bushels will produce 403,000,000 bushels, sufficient to provide the estimated requirements. Moderate increases in acreage in the winter and early-spring areas and slight increases in the north-central late areas, but slight decreases in the late-spring and summer areas, are being suggested. State Committees in reviewing the tentative national goal of 3,100,000 acres have suggested that it be revised slightly upward.

Production of 1945 Winter Season Early Potatoes in Florida and Texas About Three-Fifths Larger Than a Year Earlier

Production of commercial early potatoes in Florida and Texas for marketing during the winter season of 1945 is indicated at 2,009,000 bushels, approximately three-fifths larger than comparable production in 1944 and also the 10-year (1934-43) average. The larger production this season over last reflects a 12 percent increase in acreage and a 43 percent increase in yield per acre. Harvesting of these new potatoes started in mid-December, carlot shipments for the week ended December 16 totaling 9 cars. The intended acreage of commercial early-spring potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 29,900 acres, 3 percent larger than in 1944 and 17 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Support-Price Program Announced for 1945 Crop Potatoes

Prices for 1945 crop potatoes are to be supported by a program similar to that in effect on 1944 crop potatoes, according to an announcement November 20, 1944, by the War Food Administration. Support prices are to reflect 90 percent of parity. Support is to be given to prices for early and intermediate potatoes by offers of the War Food Administration to buy such potatoes at support prices, and support is to be given to prices for late potatoes through loans on such potatoes. Details on the support-price program are to be announced later.

SWEETPOTATOES

1944 Crop of Sweetpotatoes Nearly as Large as 1943 Crop

The 1944 crop of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 71.7 million bushels, 2 percent smaller than the 1943 crop of 73.4 million bushels but 7 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 67.2 million bushels. The acreage harvested this year, 771,200 acres, is 14 percent smaller than the acreage harvested last year; but the yield per acre, 92.9 bushels, is 13 percent larger. North Carolina leads in production this year with 8,970,000 bushels, and Georgia and Louisiana follow with 8,272,000 and 8,100,000 bushels, respectively. Civilian per capita supplies in 1944-45 are expected to be nearly as large as the 22.7 pounds in 1943-44.

Carlot Shipments of Sweetpotatoes Nearly One-Fifth Larger Thus Far This Season Than Last

Carlot shipments of sweetpotatoes this season through mid-December total about 6,750 cars or 19 percent more than for the corresponding period last season. Carlot shipments during recent weeks likewise have been substantially larger than a year earlier. Louisiana has supplied approximately half of the shipments both during recent weeks and thus far this season. Because of the large shipments of sweetpotatoes that already have been made, shipments for the remainder of this season ending next June will be correspondingly smaller than during the first part, and perhaps also will be considerably smaller than during the second half of the 1943-44 season. This means that those consumers who customarily utilize such commercial shipments of sweetpotatoes will find fewer of them in the first half of 1945 than in the first half of 1944.

Prices are Expected to Advance Seasonally

Prices received by farmers for sweetpotatoes declined seasonally from mid-November to mid-December, averaging $1.64 per bushel for November and $1.75 for December. The latter price is 13 cents less than the price in mid-December, 1943. During the past month, prices on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets remained fairly steady. Prices during winter and spring, however, are expected to rise seasonally, conditioned largely by scheduled increases in ceiling prices.

1945 Acreage Goal Slightly Larger Than 1944 Planted Acreage

A national goal of 828,500 acres of sweetpotatoes in 1945 has been suggested by the War Food Administration. This acreage is 7 percent larger than the 777,300 acres planted in 1944, of which 771,000 acres were harvested, producing 71,651,000 bushels. It would require a slightly larger yield per acre than the 1939-43 average on the suggested goal acreage to produce a crop in 1945 equal to the estimated requirements of 71 million bushels. State Committees in reviewing the tentative national goal of 828,500 acres have suggested that it be revised slightly upward.

Price-Support Program Announced for 1945 Crop

Prices for cured sweetpotatoes of the 1945 crop are to be supported by the War Food Administration through a recently announced program that, in general, is similar to the program now in effect for the 1944 crop. The program will consist primarily of loans, to be supplemented, if necessary, by purchases of uncured sweetpotatoes in carload lots for relief purposes and by such other surplus diversion programs as may be practicable. Loans will be made available to farmers, cooperative associations, and dealers on cured sweetpotatoes packed in standard crates, baskets, or hampers, and assembled in lots of 1,000 bushels or more in approved storage warehouses. The loans will be made at 90 percent of the parity price as of November 1, 1945, but in no event less than the following rates per bushel for U. S. No. 1 grade: $1.50 from November 15, 1945, to December 31, 1945, $1.65 in January, and $1.75 in February 1946. For U. S. No. 2 sweetpotatoes containing not less than 75 percent of

U. S. No. 1 quality, the loan rates will be 15 cents per bushel less than the rates for U. S. No. 1. These rates are the same as those in force for the corresponding months in 1944-45, but the period during which loans are to be available for the 1945 crop starts 15 days earlier. The loans on the 1945 crop are to be available from November 15, 1945, to February 25, 1946, and are to mature April 15, 1946, or earlier on demand.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

1944 Production Nearly One-Fourth Less Than in 1943

Production of dry edible beans is indicated to be about 16.1 million bags (bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned), 23 percent less than in 1943 but still 1.0 million bags larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average, according to the annual summary of the Crop Reporting Board. The 1944 dry bean crop fell considerably short of prospects indicated earlier, primarily because of unfavorable weather during the latter part of the growing season and at harvest time.

For the current fiscal year, 1944-45, bean supplies are considerably short of total needs, and the bean carry-over at the end of this fiscal year is likely to be at a very low level. This, however, is not true of Pinto beans, of which current supplies are adequate for known demands.

Set-aside percentages of different classes of dry beans have been further readjusted by Amendment No. 7 to War Food Order No. 45, announced December 5 (effective December 1, 1944), in order to meet more precisely the revised allocation to claimant war agencies. Set-asides were increased for Light, Dark, and Western Red Kidney, and for Small Red beans, but were decreased for Pea, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, and Baby Lima beans, and were eliminated entirely for Pinto beans. The percentages in the new order applied to December 1 stocks would set aside about one-fourth smaller total quantity of beans than the previous order.

In the 1943-44 and 1944-45 seasons, noncivilian requirements accounted for about one-third of the total production of dry beans. Civilians will get about 10 percent less beans per capita in 1944-45 than in the preceding year.

Total requirements for 1945-46 indicate a need for more beans than were produced in 1944, except Pinto beans. The tentative 1945 dry bean goal of 2,340,000 acres is 5 percent more than the 1944 planted acreage. The proposed acreages call for increases over 1944 in most white bean-producing States and decreases in the major Pinto States.

The U. S. average price received by farmers December 15 for dry beans at $6.24 per 100 pounds (cleaned) primarily reflects support levels and remains virtually unchanged from a month earlier, but is 16 cents above the December 15 price received a year earlier.

1945 Support-Price Program Announced

As announced November 20, 1944, in press release U.S.D.A. 3607-44, the War Food Administration will again support prices to farmers for dry edible beans in a manner similar to the 1944 price-support program, but with some

modifications. Prices at which purchases of the 1945 crop will be made are the same as in the 1944 schedule with the following exceptions, for which the support prices per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade are shown for the 1945 and the 1944 crops, in that order: Pinto, $5.40 and $6.50; Cranberry other than Western, $6.15 and $6.50; California Blackeye beans, $6.20 and $6.375; and Southern Blackeye peas, $5.75 and $6.375. Differentials for lower grades are to be the same as in the 1944 program, but no premium was announced for 1945 U. S. choice handpicked and U. S. Extra No. 1.

Nonrecourse loans will be made available to farmers on 1945 crop beans of designated varietal types, except Cranberry beans, California Blackeye beans, and Southern Blackeye peas. Except on Pinto beans, the loan rates per 100 pounds will be $5.50 for U. S. No. 1, $5.35 for U. S. No. 2, and $5.10 for U. S. No. 3. The loan rates on Pinto beans will be $1.00 lower than these rates. Limitations as to moisture content and extent of defects are similar to those for the 1944 support program. The loans will be available until December 31, 1945, and will mature on April 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Growers have responded vigorously to the war-increased needs for production of dry edible peas in the past few years, by producing a succession of record large crops. The 1944 crop of dry edible peas, consisting of approximately 8.9 million bags (uncleaned), however, was about 18 percent smaller than the 1943 crop. Stocks of dry peas on September 1, 1944, were more than 4 times as great as a year earlier. Civilian requirements for the 1944-45 year are equal to less than one-fifth of the 1944 production. Total supplies appear ample to meet all known civilian and noncivilian requirements, and still leave an adequate carry-over at the end of the 1944-45 fiscal year.

The goal tentatively announced for 1945 is for 374,000 acres of smooth peas for food and seed and 83,000 acres of wrinkled peas for seed. This is the first time that the pea goal has been divided into classes according to their principal uses. The total goal of 457,000 acres for smooth and wrinkled types combined is 37 percent less than the acreage planted in 1944.

According to the annual summary for principal field crops, the season average price per 100 pounds received by farmers for dry field peas in 1944 was $4.88, just 3 cents less than was received in 1943. The United States average price received by farmers for dry field peas on December 15, 1944, was $4.87 per 100 pounds, 4 cents per 100 pounds more than a month earlier, but the same as on December 15 a year ago. These prices reflect support levels.

The 1945 price-support program is designed to give growers $4.50 per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 1 dry edible smooth peas of the varietal types Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, Marrowfat, and White Canada, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. car at country shipping points, and $4.25 for U. S. No. 2 of these same types. These prices are lower than the prices of $5.65 for U. S. No. 1 and $5.40 for U. S. No. 2 that were supported for the 1944 crop. No price-support program is planned for dry wrinkled peas.

Table 1.- Truck crops for marketing in early 1945: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and preliminary 1945

Crop, and seasonal group	Acreage: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Prelim-inary 1944	Acreage: Prelim-inary 1945	Unit	Yield per acre: Aver-age 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indi-cated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: Pre-lim-inary 1944	Production: Indi-cated 1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres					Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
Artichokes:										
Winter	9,540	7,100	6,500	Box	95	115	110	898	816	715
Asparagus: 1/			Intended							
Early spring	89,760	88,160	84,740	Crate						
Late spring	32,490	44,300	44,400	"						
All States	122,250	132,460	129,140	"	73	106	---	11,645	14,013	---
Beans, Lima:										
Winter	1,790	1,500	2,500	Bu.	60	70	75	96	105	188
Beets:										
Winter	6,880	9,200	7,800	Bu.	134	160	150	919	1,472	1,170
Cabbage: 1/										
Winter	48,720	84,500	65,650	Ton	5.48	6.65	5.87	270.0	561.9	385.1
Early spring	16,820	19,800	18,500	"	4.85	4.36	---	80.9	86.3	---
Carrots:										
Winter	21,020	33,100	35,400	Bu.	218	233	237	4,662	7,697	8,393
Cauliflower:										
Winter	8,450	9,430	10,450	Crate	264	295	266	2,192	2,778	2,776
Celery:										
Winter	6,570	8,500	8,250	Crate	567	558	540	3,705	4,745	4,458
Escarole:										
Winter	1,000	2,350	2,000	Hmpr	444	425	450	428	999	900
Kale:										
Winter (Va)	1,680	2,350	1,600	Bu.	351	350	375	572	822	600
Lettuce:										
Winter	36,220	39,850	39,450	Crate	140	182	163	5,013	7,243	6,438
Onions:			Intended	100-lb						
Early spring	45,440	70,600	79,600	Sack	42	38	----	1,765	2,683	---
Peas, green:										
Winter	14,350	13,400	11,900	Bu.	72	54	67	1,055	724	793
Peppers, green:										
Winter	2,060	3,600	3,700	Bu.	261	375	---	559	1,350	---
Shallots:										
Winter	2/2,800	1,900	1,900	Bu.	2/109	90	110	2/305	171	209
Spinach:										
Winter	43,300	46,300	39,600	Bu.	166	172	175	7,148	7,958	6,919
Total to date:										
Winter crops:										
Acreage and production	201,480	259,480	233,000	Ton	4.3	5.3	5.0	862.3	1380.2	1163.1
Acreage	203,540	263,080	236,700							
Grand total to date	388,050	485,940	463,940							

1/ Includes undetermined quantities used for processing. 2/ Short-time average.

Table 2.- Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, production, and price per unit received by farmers, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944

Commodity and season	Acreage			Production			Price per unit		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Avge. 33-42	1943	1944
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes:				Boxes	Boxes	Boxes			
Winter (Cal.)	9,300	8,700	7,100	890	826	816	1.71	2.80	3.25
Asparagus:				Crt.	Crt.	Crt.			
Early spring	44,110	48,770	42,180	3,583	4,839	4,117	1.38	2.44	2.50
Late spring	30,710	43,280	43,800	3,556	5,041	5,439	1.37	2.43	2.66
Total	74,820	92,050	85,980	7,140	9,880	9,556	1.37	2.44	2.59
Beans, lima:				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Winter	1,730	2,300	1,500	96	104	105	2.32	4.90	5.10
Spring	7,330	7,500	6,450	392	454	422	1.33	2.45	3.34
Summer	9,610	8,700	8,590	701	606	572	1.42	2.47	2.29
Fall	790	650	800	33	42	32	1.50	2.90	2.00
Total	19,290	19,150	17,340	1,211	1,206	1,131	1.43	2.69	2.92
Beans, snap									
Winter	25,930	23,000	38,500	2,062	1,840	2,849	1.60	3.00	2.75
Early spring	22,600	22,100	27,200	1,912	2,286	1,652	1.26	2.52	2.43
Mid-spring	31,970	29,300	24,300	2,321	2,103	1,833	1.10	2.45	2.36
Late spring	15,100	10,200	7,800	929	647	449	.83	1.66	1.65
Early summer	22,710	33,050	32,550	2,611	3,662	3,606	.99	1.98	2.03
Late summer	8,480	16,500	13,800	851	1,873	1,343	.89	1.73	1.75
Early fall	22,010	21,450	20,650	1,958	2,082	1,826	1.07	2.37	2.18
Late fall	18,420	24,800	22,000	1,990	2,960	2,030	1.27	2.30	2.46
Total	167,220	180,400	186,800	14,634	17,453	15,588	1.14	2.28	2.28
Beets:									
Winter	6,680	7,600	9,200	883	1,064	1,472	.25	.80	.42
Spring	2,450	1,450	1,390	446	237	206	.62	1.88	1.68
Summer	2,530	3,250	3,050	794	902	804	.68	1.52	1.20
Total	11,660	12,300	13,640	2,123	2,203	2,482	.48	1.21	.78
Cabbage:				Ton	Ton	Ton			
Winter	46,170	49,510	84,000	254.5	278.6	559.5	15.80	56.04	27.69
Early spring	16,430	15,150	19,900	81.2	55.8	87.5	19.25	82.02	31.82
Late spring	11,870	8,840	10,030	59.8	50.1	54.2	19.53	69.78	38.15
Early summer	11,300	12,300	13,200	69.8	76.6	75.4	18.95	40.84	45.61
Late summer	19,600	15,490	15,280	136.6	108.8	99.1	17.38	39.33	37.87
Early fall (domestic)	17,390	21,050	24,560	145.8	158.0	153.4	13.39	38.81	36.83
Early fall (Danish)	33,300	32,100	45,830	287.6	277.2	326.3	13.70	39.55	32.30
Late fall	3,740	6,090	5,790	24.1	33.5	33.0	21.75	35.09	44.06
Total	159,800	160,530	218,590	1059.4	1038.6	1388.4	15.56	47.54	32.98
Cantaloups:				Crt.	Crt.	Crt.			
Spring	19,500	10,000	17,050	2,520	1,706	2,261	1.58	5.47	3.65
Early summer	19,260	14,750	17,900	1,716	1,710	1,985	1.12	3.54	2.53
Mid-summer	44,190	35,110	45,850	4,726	4,847	5,682	.93	3.32	2.27
Late summer	21,020	10,900	13,690	2,207	1,048	1,358	1.09	3.08	2.51
Total	103,980	70,760	94,490	11,169	9,311	11,286	1.13	3.73	2.62

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Table 2.- Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, production, and price per unit received by farmers, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944 (Cont'd)

Commodity and season	Acreage			Production			Price per unit		
	Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Avge: 33-42	1943	1944
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Carrots: 1/				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Winter	19,330	32,150	33,100	4,114	8,275	7,697	.61	1.33	1.12
Spring	7,660	15,200	10,200	2,934	5,822	4,097	.88	1.37	1.47
Summer	5,200	8,430	6,750	1,847	2,787	2,176	.67	1.38	1.59
Fall	16,390	31,810	29,210	6,456	13,060	11,467	.73	1.21	1.46
Total	48,580	87,590	79,260	15,352	29,444	25,437	.72	1.29	1.37
Cauliflower:				Crt.	Crt.	Crt.			
Winter	8,690	7,030	9,430	2,203	1,970	2,778	.60	1.38	1.51
Spring	8,890	7,040	8,270	2,688	2,213	3,074	.66	1.94	1.51
Summer	6,750	6,450	7,950	1,718	2,055	2,298	.84	1.89	1.63
Fall	5,640	5,920	4,980	1,602	1,331	1,052	.68	2.46	1.54
Total	29,980	26,440	30,630	8,210	7,569	9,202	.68	1.87	1.54
Celery:									
Winter	6,450	7,550	8,500	3,688	3,716	4,745	1.33	3.42	2.49
Spring	3,910	3,750	4,650	2,303	2,167	2,519	1.44	4.89	4.07
Summer	5,520	4,850	5,250	2,225	1,963	2,276	1.29	3.99	3.13
Early fall	12,350	10,940	11,760	4,326	4,663	5,102	1.06	2.83	1.67
Late fall	10,480	11,850	10,930	3,001	3,934	2,959	1.44	2.26	2.45
Total	38,710	38,940	41,090	15,544	16,443	17,601	1.28	3.24	2.55
Corn, sweet: 2/				Ears	Ears	Ears			
Summer									
N. J.	23,300	20,000	21,000	113210	90,000	84,000	12.21	28.00	25.80
N. Y.	20,270	20,200	22,000	103910	121,200	103,400	10.81	21.70	25.10
Pa.	10,380	11,000	11,000	51012	52,800	55,000	12.12	23.00	22.40
Total	47,720	51,200	54,000	237525	264,000	242,400	11.44	24.11	24.73
Cucumbers:				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Early spring	10,280	6,200	8,000	825	462	462	1.62	4.96	3.70
Late spring	16,380	9,980	13,250	1,586	1,123	1,204	.92	2.71	1.96
Early summer	9,750	8,600	9,400	1,227	1,167	1,289	.73	1.87	1.81
Late summer	5,620	5,340	6,150	729	708	869	.87	2.47	1.81
Early fall	1,600	2,350	2,400	106	141	136	1.21	2.84	1.36
Late fall	1,840	1,800	1,100	150	189	82	1.99	5.00	7.00
Total	45,470	34,270	40,300	4,623	3,790	4,042	1.02	2.80	2.16
Eggplant:									
Winter	180	550	1,000	60	248	375	1.55	2.80	1.85
Spring	770	700	1,200	266	210	390	.88	1.90	1.55
Summer	1,780	2,000	2,150	406	445	444	.55	1.50	.88
Fall	1,360	2,000	1,200	194	237	180	1.01	2.08	1.59
Total	3,970	5,250	5,550	884	1,140	1,389	.74	1.98	1.40
Escarole:				Hmpr.	Hmpr.	Hmpr.			
Winter (Fla.)	920	1,450	2,350	416	508	999	.66	2.25	1.15
Honeyballs:				Crt.	Crt.	Crt.			
Spring	3,270	950	1,040	409	133	172	1.40	6.00	3.50
Summer	420	---	---	65	---	---	1.43	---	---
Total	3,690	950	1,040	474	133	172	1.38	6.00	3.50

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Table 2.- Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, production, and price per unit received by farmers, average 1933-42, annual 1943-and 1944 -continued

Commodity and season	Acreage: Average 1933-42	Acreage: 1943	Acreage: 1944	Production: Average 1933-42	Production: 1943	Production: 1944	Price per unit: Avge. 33-42	Price per unit: 1943	Price per unit: 1944
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Honeydews:				Crt.	Crt.	Crt.			
Spring	4,680	1,950	3,040	1,280	429	578	.82	2.90	2.20
Summer	7,030	6,530	9,600	1,657	2,141	2,628	.74	2.58	1.72
Total	11,710	8,480	12,640	2,938	2,570	3,206	.77	2.63	1.81
Kale:				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Winter (Va.)	1,690	1,650	2,350	588	734	822	.34	.85	.64
Lettuce:				Crt.	Crt.	Crt.			
Winter	37,140	34,700	39,850	4,890	5,723	7,243	1.45	3.64	2.66
Early spring	48,620	37,960	51,760	5,751	6,565	8,045	1.74	4.02	2.67
Late spring	4,960	4,460	5,470	959	862	1,067	1.04	2.52	2.31
Summer	29,680	26,200	30,700	4,574	5,443	6,143	1.62	2.81	2.38
Fall	33,100	33,380	40,600	4,695	5,823	6,256	1.59	2.78	2.59
Total	153,500	136,700	168,380	20,869	24,416	28,754	1.58	3.31	2.57
Onions: 3/				Sack	Sack	Sack 3/			
Early spring	46,560	28,000	70,600	3,440	3,416	5,648	.88	2.22	2.08
Late spring	18,290	21,350	22,700	2,026	1,930	3,337	.85	1.74	1.57
Early summer	8,410	5,750	8,450	2,311	1,629	2,673	.71	1.69	1.36
Late summer	56,730	55,240	75,010	23,597	22,999	34,285	.66	1.58	1.06
Total	129,990	110,340	176,760	31,374	29,974	45,943	.69	1.67	1.24
Peas, green:				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Winter	14,420	8,000	13,400	1,062	370	724	1.53	2.87	2.65
Early spring	44,270	22,550	23,760	2,947	2,422	2,058	1.19	2.52	2.24
Late spring	7,060	4,750	5,950	944	705	718	.94	1.66	1.18
Summer	19,740	21,500	22,680	1,976	2,009	1,949	.88	1.80	1.52
Early fall	10,460	5,200	5,700	1,183	587	570	1.81	3.36	2.75
Late fall	4,420	1,000	2,500	184	50	125	1.80	3.90	2.50
Total	100,380	63,000	73,990	8,295	6,143	6,144	1.20	2.30	2.00
Peppers, green:									
Winter	2,170	2,900	3,600	597	798	1,350	1.54	3.35	2.00
Spring	2,900	2,700	3,400	716	594	680	1.06	3.30	2.25
Early summer	3,280	3,320	4,550	571	616	611	.66	2.39	1.71
Late summer	8,890	10,470	10,750	2,244	2,080	2,150	.53	1.65	1.30
Fall	3,670	4,050	3,350	626	740	551	1.16	2.17	2.08
Total	20,910	23,440	25,650	4,754	4,828	5,342	.79	2.31	1.72
Shallots:(La.):									
Winter	2,820	2,700	1,900	313	254	171	.82	1.25	2.25
Spring	2,370	2,300	2,100	296	196	168	.74	1.80	2.50
Total	5,180	5,000	4,000	610	450	339	.78	1.49	2.37
Spinach: 1/				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Winter	43,700	43,000	45,850	7,201	6,718	7,712	.42	.97	.75
Spring	10,370	11,990	12,110	2,965	3,451	3,387	.45	.96	.82
Summer	4,360	5,750	5,420	1,614	1,643	1,255	.47	.88	.73
Early fall	5,960	8,260	5,050	1,628	1,917	1,067	.53	.95	1.20
Late fall	3,500	3,450	2,960	879	716	592	.50	.93	.76
Total	67,890	72,450	71,390	14,287	14,445	14,013	.45	.95	.80

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Table 2.- Truck crops for market: Commercial acreage, production, and price per unit received by farmers, average, 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944 (Contd)

Commodity and season	Acreage			Production			Price per unit		
	Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Average: 1933-42	1943	1944	Avge.: 33-42	1943	1944
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Tomatoes:				Bu.	Bu.	Bu.			
Winter	13,280	5,900	16,900	1,872	826	2,212	2.57	6.15	5.95
Early spring	34,260	44,350	61,900	2,885	3,712	5,442	2.18	3.75	3.00
Late spring	47,820	48,500	48,350	3,618	3,558	2,971	1.20	3.19	3.43
Early summer	33,980	37,080	35,700	4,312	4,963	4,765	1.04	2.60	2.59
Late summer	47,480	54,350	53,350	7,874	9,499	8,570	.81	1.95	2.09
Early fall	13,790	18,850	14,300	2,079	3,356	2,281	1.74	3.10	3.42
Late fall	9,580	10,800	8,400	672	1,134	690	2.41	4.24	4.24
Total	200,200	219,870	238,920	23,311	27,048	26,831	1.34	2.85	2.98
Watermelons: 4/				Melon	Melon	Melon			
Late spring	28,210	16,500	31,500	9,636	6,482	10,718	174	589	567
Early summer	196,720	108,600	168,200	45,224	33,771	48,573	114	433	342
Late summer	27,510	17,500	20,780	9,974	8,269	9,488	117	383	285
Total	252,440	142,600	220,480	64,833	48,522	68,779	124	445	369
Total 1/ (25 crops)	1706900	1573470	1872720	Tons 6380.0	Tons 6697.0	Tons 7859.4	34.50	83.47	66.59
Garlic: 5/				Sack	Sack	Sack 5/			
Spring	1,880	1,700	1,400	25	24	20	3.24	4.62	7.50
Summer	2,160	1,650	2,000	133	107	130	4.76	11.70	17.50
Total	4,050	3,350	3,400	158	131	150	4.50	10.40	16.16
Mint: 6/				Lb.	Lb.	Lb.			
Peppermint	35,020	37,010	39,880	1,050	826	1,112	2.54	5.93	6.84
Spearmint	4,930	7,730	7,700	156	239	228	1.80	3.64	3.50

1/ Includes undetermined quantities used for processing.
2/ Price based on 1,000 ears.
3/ Production and price of onions are now given on basis of 50-lb. sacks, instead of former 100-lb. sacks.
4/ Price based on 1,000 melons.
5/ Sacks of 100 pounds. 6/ Production and price refer to oil and not to mint.
NOTE: All production figures are expressed in thousands, i.e., 000 omitted.

Table 3.- Truck crops for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and price per ton, received by farmers, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944

Crop	Acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	46,030	40,400	45,930	50,720	44,040	53,740	81.52	151.30	153.30
Beans, lima (shelled)	42,220	60,810	59,380	24,590	27,360	26,000	65.90	104.93	121.38
Beans, snap	66,090	161,370	147,720	110,600	262,300	214,000	47.38	93.69	95.37
Beets	10,590	18,100	19,840	67,300	139,400	184,800	11.76	20.76	20.54
Cabbage (kraut)	19,910	13,860	17,360	160,900	107,400	108,000	8.16	21.89	14.24
Corn, sweet (corn in husk)	354,060	510,110	488,440	803,100	1170600	1000000	9.79	18.34	19.44
Cucumbers (pickles)	86,350	84,900	98,230	141,410	150,190	177,140	24.17	39.17	45.42
Peas, green (shelled)	311,480	433,280	434,950	260,260	407,030	372,160	50.92	80.29	83.53
Pimientos	14,030	8,890	6,480	17,700	8,570	8,460	31.65	50.06	55.08
Spinach	22,700	39,030	44,100	55,800	82,000	106,900	17.84	53.00	49.91
Tomatoes	421,200	555,430	575,500	2010800	2660900	3168400	13.20	26.28	27.14
Total all crops	1394660	1926180	1937930	3703180	5059790	5419600	18.44	34.41	34.60

Table 4.- Vegetables, frozen: Cold-storage holdings, December 1, 1944 with comparisons

Commodity	Dec. 1 average 1939-43	1943	1944			
		Dec. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	6,254	5,815	6,248	5,867	5,488	6,810
Beans, lima	15,347	11,710	3,441	9,033	13,384	13,643
Beans, snap	8,380	15,204	11,910	17,282	16,57 3	17,367
Broccoli	1,710	1,768	2,879	2,621	3,429	4,097
Cauliflower	1/	1/	1,038	1,084	1,786	2,594
Corn, sweet	8,898	16,954	6,895	16,381	19,788	20,787
Peas, green	34,066	49,243	60,704	58,279	51,073	52,993
Spinach	7,594	11,365	10,740	9,793	11,359	15,494
Brussels sprouts	1/	1/	1,862	1,929	2,006	2,769
Pumpkin and squash	1/	1/	2,696	3,061	6,627	7,887
Baked beans	1/	1/	4,924	3,747	3,453	3,685
Vegetable purees	1/	1/	475	676	531	620
All other vegetables	32,148	83,450	52,543	48,641	51,487	34,701
Total	114,397	195,509	166,355	178,394	186,984	183,447

1/ Included in "All other."

Compiled from reports of the Office of Distribution.

Table 5.- Truck crops; Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1943 and 1944

Market and commodity	Unit	1943		1944			
		Month	Week ended:	Month			Week ended
		Nov.	Dec. 18	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 16
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Beans, lima:							
Eastern	Bu.	5.06	---	3.54	3.69	---	---
California	35-lb. crate	---	---	---	---	6.62	---
Beans, snap, green:							
Eastern	Bu.	---	---	3.48	2.44	---	---
Southern	"	3.59	2.60	---	2.92	3.66	4.48
Beets:							
Topped, eastern	"	1.32	1.60	.82	.78	.90	1.00
Bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate	---	2.15	---	---	2.25	2.12
Broccoli:							
Western	Pony crate	6.99	6.29	6.86	7.38	7.22	9.19
Eastern	12-bunch crate	2.81	2.04	2.24	2.27	2.41	2.94
Cabbage:							
Domestic, N.Y.	50-lb. sack	1.05	---	1.53	.94	---	---
Danish, N.Y.	"	1.24	1.74	1.48	1.11	1.25	1.81
Savoy, Eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	.71	.93	---	1.21	1.22	2.00
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crate	---	---	4.92	5.17	---	---
Carrots:							
Bunched, western	L. A. crate	5.78	5.80	5.17	5.07	5.12	5.08
Topped, eastern	Bu.	1.73	1.96	2.13	1.70	1.37	1.75
Cauliflower:							
Catskill sec., N. Y.	Crate	2.86	3.00	2.64	2.97	2.61	2.83
Western	Pony crate	---	2.88	2.58	2.85	1.85	2.65
Celery:							
Golden Heart, N. Y.	16-inch crate	---	---	2.79	2.44	3.67	---
" " Calif.	1/2 crate	4.88	5.08	---	---	4.98	5.80
Cucumbers:							
Eastern	Bu.	---	---	2.54	3.16	---	---
Florida	"	6.05	7.30	---	3.96	8.94	8.50
Eggplant:							
N. J.	"	---	---	.70	.99	---	---
Fla.	1-1/2 bu. crate	6.08	4.50	---	3.42	4.61	6.00
Escarole:							
Eastern	1-3/5 bu. box	---	---	1.67	1.61	1.73	---
Fla.	Bu.	---	1.29	---	---	2.52	3.00
Honeydews, Calif.	Jumbo & Std. crt.	4.31	---	2.90	3.14	3.00	---
Kale:							
Nearby	1-3/5 bu. box	1.08	1.12	1.09	1.06	.90	.75
Va.	Bu.	---	1.14	---	---	---	.98
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crate	5.29	5.04	5.54	4.72	4.82	5.31
Onions:							
Yellow, eastern	50-lb. sack	1/2.41	2.62	1.50	1.43	1.62	1.70
Sweet Spanish, western 2/	" " "	2.71	2.82	2.36	1.62	1.50	1.70
Peas, green, western	Bu.	4.93	4.93	4.18	4.63	4.59	4.63
Peppers, green bullnose type:	"						
N. J.	"	---	---	1.12	1.06	---	---
Calif.	1-1/2 bu. crt.	5.91	---	---	4.66	5.43	---
Tex.	" " "	5.32	4.22	---	---	5.33	4.98

Continued -

Table 5 (Cont'd.)

Market and commodity	Unit	1943 Month	1943 Week ended	1944 Month	1944 Month	1944 Week ended	1944 Week ended
		Nov.	Dec. 18	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 16
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York							
Spinach, Savoy type							
Eastern	Bu.	1.15	1.91	1.74	1.50	1.10	1.59
Squash, acorn, N.J. & nearby	"	1.51	1.85	1.35	1.20	1.07	3/1.28
" yellow, " " "	"	---	---	1.62	1.55	---	---
" " Fla.	"	2.58	3.42	---	1.51	1.87	5.88
" Hubbard, nearby	1-1/2 bu. hamper	1.49	---	1.49	1.22	1.18	1.40
Tomatoes, N. Y.	Lug 6x6	---	---	2.61	---	---	---
" " "	" 6x7	---	---	2.06	---	---	---
" Calif.	" 6x6	4.03	---	---	4.40	5.96	---
" "	" 6x7	3.69	---	---	3.96	5.26	---
" Texas	" 6x6	4.95	4.92	---	---	5.90	6.44
" "	" 6x7	4.24	4.66	---	---	5.39	5.69
Chicago							
Beans, snap, green: Midw.	Bu.	---	---	2.74	---	---	---
" " " Southern	"	3.42	2.64	3.08	2.52	3.67	4.70
Beets:							
Topped, Ill.	"	1.41	1.65	.70	.52	.56	.72
Bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate	2.77	1.36	---	---	2.10	2.00
Broccoli:							
Western	Pony crate	6.99	5.68	5.57	5.75	5.24	7.70
Cabbage:							
Domestic, Ill.	60-75 lb. crate	1.62	---	1.57	1.15	1.28	---
" Western	50-lb. sack	---	2.00	---	---	1.97	2.98
Danish, Wis.	" " "	1.36	1.89	---	.92	1.13	2.01
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crate	---	---	4.67	4.86	---	---
Carrots:							
Bunched, western	L. A. crate	5.18	5.18	4.78	4.46	4.71	4.70
Topped, Ill.	Bu.	1.64	1.62	1.71	1.42	1.24	1.76
Cauliflower:							
Western	Pony crate	1/2.77	2.46	2.04	2.33	2.11	2.79
Mich.	Crt. 9-12's	2.40	---	1.69	2.14	2.01	---
Celery:							
Golden Heart, Mich.	1/2 crate	3.36	2.88	1.64	1.51	3.49	3.98
" " Calif.	" "	4.44	4.88	---	---	5.01	6.22
Cucumbers:							
Midwestern	Bu.	---	---	2.12	---	---	---
Southern	"	7.06	6.90	2.51	2.91	9.68	9.25
Eggplant:							
Midwestern	"	---	---	.85	.94	---	---
Texas	"	3.61	2.56	---	---	2.59	---
Honeydews, Calif.	Jumbo & Std. crt.	4.14	---	2.59	2.98	3.02	---
Lettuce, Iceberg, western	L. A. crate	4.77	4.70	5.12	4.21	4.68	4.99
Onions:							
Yellow, midwestern	50-lb. sack	2.09	2.24	1.27	1.04	1.14	1.33
Sweet Spanish 4/	" " "	2.42	2.54	1.61	1.16	1.13	1.40
Peas, western	Bu.	4.66	---	3.74	4.48	4.40	4.44
Peppers, bullnose type, Ill.	"	---	---	.86	1.15	---	---
Mich.	"	---	---	1.12	1.11	---	---
Texas	"	3.30	2.58	---	---	3.68	4.50

Continued -

Table 5 (Cont'd.)

Market and commodity	Unit	1943 Month Nov.	1943 Week ended Dec. 18	1944 Month Sept.	1944 Month Oct.	1944 Month Nov.	1944 Week ended Dec. 16
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Chicago							
Spinach, flat type:							
Midwestern	Bu.	1.10	1.50	1.68	1.15	1.33	1.75
Texas	"	---	1.36	---	---	---	1.58
Squash:							
Acorn, Ill.	"	.79	.72	.82	.62	.70	.60
Hubbard, Ill.	L. A. crate	1.48	1.80	1.41	1.00	.82	.87
Tomatoes:							
Midwestern	12-qt. Climax bsk	---	---	1.18	1.73	---	---
California	Lug, 6x6	3.78	---	---	3.61	5.29	---
"	" 6x7	3.23	---	---	3.02	4.62	---
Texas	" 6x6	4.11	5.00	---	---	5.62	6.05
"	" 6x7	3.60	---	---	---	5.04	5.50

1/ Less than 10 quotations.
2/ 3-inch minimum.
3/ N. Y.
4/ 3-inch and 2-3 inch.

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

Table 6.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944

Group and State	Acreage 1933-42 average	Acreage 1943	Acreage 1944	Yield per acre 1933-42 average	Yield per acre 1943	Yield per acre 1944	Production 1933-42 average	Production 1943	Production 1944
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Early									
12 States	456.4	643.6	580.5	94.1	103.3	99.4	43,191	66,454	57,725
Intermed.:									
7 States	287.3	301.9	268.9	110.2	114.4	84.6	31,444	34,534	22,747
Late, Surplus:									
3 Eastern	563	590	561	167.9	205.2	177.3	94,419	121,076	99,453
5 Central	896	858	699	85.6	102.7	98.7	75,654	88,084	68,963
10 West.	459.7	591.0	510.9	175.2	202.1	201.7	79,747	119,421	103,063
18 States	1,918.8	2,039.0	1,770.9	131.6	161.1	153.3	249,821	328,581	271,479
Late, other:									
5 N. Eng.	60.7	77.0	71.4	151.3	142.2	146.8	9,163	10,947	10,483
5 Central	315	257	207	92.9	88.8	73.6	28,699	22,833	15,235
2 S.west.	6.4	12.5	11.1	92.6	132.0	159.2	594	1,650	1,767
12 States	382.4	346.5	289.5	102.2	102.3	94.9	38,456	35,430	27,485
Late, Total:									
30 States	2,301.2	2,385.5	2,060.4	126.8	152.6	145.1	288,276	364,011	298,964
37 late & intermed.	2,588.5	2,687.4	2,329.3	124.9	148.3	138.1	319,721	398,545	321,711
Total, U. S.	3,044.9	3,331.0	2,909.8	120.1	139.6	130.4	362,912	464,999	379,436

Table 7.- Truck crops, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, indicated periods in 1944, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	1943				1944			
	Month			Week ended	Month			Week ended
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 18	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 16
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Asparagus	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	---
Beasn, snap and lima	83	709	1,266	369	111	521	1,021	103
Beets	130	203	136	32	145	215	242	40
Broccoli	66	57	124	47	74	120	150	34
Cabbage	2,023	2,896	2,125	408	1,977	3,076	2,006	470
Cantaloups	1,128	33	3	---	1,554	96	---	---
Carrots	1,367	1,844	1,541	349	1,613	2,101	1,649	647
Casaba melons	52	59	39	---	46	106	32	---
Cauliflower	378	269	641	195	783	425	774	200
Celery	1,052	1,639	2,912	653	1,107	1,438	2,740	861
Corn, green	165	79	27	1	147	39	7	4
Cucumbers	140	221	94	10	299	122	66	3
Eggplant	1	3	8	7	---	9	25	---
Escarole	---	---	43	47	---	---	106	61
Greens, except spinach	12	39	76	26	37	68	79	49
Honey ball melons	---	---	---	---	4	13	---	---
Honey dew melons	895	266	30	---	1,033	358	10	---
Lettuce and romaine	4,360	4,566	5,067	1,486	4,975	5,592	4,484	1,355
Mixed melons	256	121	4	---	226	164	4	---
Mixed vegetables	2,412	2,023	3,294	933	2,599	2,365	2,699	1,130
Onions	5,677	2,690	2,294	365	5,019	4,553	2,830	625
Peas, green	171	117	82	20	206	115	152	27
Peppers, green	36	72	266	51	20	143	365	44
Persian melons	75	26	---	---	109	68	---	---
Spinach	154	26	354	284	50	56	313	367
Tomatoes	2,998	3,048	1,713	151	3,740	2,975	1,017	75
Turnips and rutabagas	91	115	107	12	55	74	83	21
Watermelons	341	2	---	---	390	1	1	---
Total of above	24,063	21,126	22,246	5,446	26,319	24,814	20,855	6,116
Potatoes (new crop)	---	---	---	31	---	---	---	46
Potatoes (old crop)								
Early	41	1	3	---	26	---	3	---
Intermediate	3,007	416	138	2	2,028	299	40	1
Late surplus	21,712	28,249	23,094	3,607	23,701	23,271	20,741	4,605
Late other	568	203	75	22	558	324	141	56
Total	25,328	28,869	23,310	3,631	26,313	23,894	20,925	4,662
Sweetpotatoes	1,122	1,420	1,479	259	1,256	1,788	1,668	351
Grand total	50,513	51,415	47,035	9,367	53,888	50,496	43,448	11,175

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

1/ Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.

Table 8.- Potatoes: Unweighted average prices per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1943 and 1944

Location and variety	1943		1944			
	Month	Week ended	Month			Week ended
	Nov.	Dec. 18	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 16
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points:						
San Luis Valley, Colo., Red McClure 1/	2.48	2.59	2/2.40	2.36	2.49	2.59
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Russet Burbanks 1/	2.44	2.35	---	2.39	3/2.49	3/2.59
Aroostook County points, Me., various varieties	2.21	2.13	2.40	2.31	2.26	2.53
West Mich. points:						
Chippewa	4/2.43	---	---	2.32	2.36	---
Russet Rural	2.37	---	---	2.20	2.16	2.37
Rochester, N.Y., various varieties	2.56	2.36	2.73	2.43	2.44	2.71
Waupaca, Wis., various varieties 5/	2.20	1.90	2.66	2.16	2.04	2.17
Central N. J. points, Cobblers	---	---	2.82	---	---	---
Terminal markets:						
New York:						
Chippewa, L. I.	3.04	---	3.22	3.02	2.99	2.87
Cobbler, L. I.	2.73	---	2.99	2.52	2.55	2.85
" Me.	---	---	6/3.07	2.78	---	---
Green Mountain, L. I.	3.16	3.02	3.24	3.06	3.15	3.25
" " Me.	2.78	2.67	6/3.08	2.83	2.88	3.04
Katahdin, Me.	2.80	2.66	6/3.22	2.81	2.88	3.10
Russet Burbank, Idaho	3.87	3.65	4.48	3.95	4.01	4.33
Chicago:						
Bliss Triumph, Nebr.	---	3.40	7/3.18	3.09	3.24	3.38
" " Minn. & N. D. 1/	2.80	2.90	2.88	2.64	2.81	2.96
" " " " " 8/	2.40	2.00	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.72
Chippewa, Wis. 8/	---	---	2.88	2.48	---	---
Cobbler, Minn. & N. D. 5/	2.34	---	2.65	2.40	2.17	---
Red McClure, Colo., 1/	3.25	6/3.34	6/3.28	8/3.02	8/3.25	8/3.40
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	3.28	3.13	3.52	3.21	3.32	8/3.49

1/ Washed stock.
2/ Average for 1 week.
3/ Distributors delivered sales.
4/ Average for 3 weeks.
5/ Mostly 80-90 percent U.S. No. 1 grade.
6/ Average for 2 weeks.
7/ Wisconsin.
8/ Unwashed.

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

Table 9.-- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1933-42 average	1943	1944	1933-42 average	1943	1944	1933-42 average	1943	1944
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Central Atlantic 1/	62	59	60	126	95	135	7,824	5,631	8,105
Lower Atlantic 2/	271	311	264	83	83	97	22,608	25,837	25,698
South Central 3/	430	495	418	78	78	83	33,453	38,814	34,635
North Central 4/	24	21	19	84	88	106	2,026	1,848	2,013
California	11	10	10	115	125	120	1,269	1,250	1,200
United States	798	896	771	84	82	93	67,128	73,380	71,651

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.
2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1943 and 1944

Market and type	1943		1944			
	Month	Week ended	Month			Week ended
	Nov.	Dec. 18	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 16
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Golden, Md.	3.93	4.38	2.58	1.99	2.53	2.81
" Va.	2.97	---	2.12	1.53	---	---
" N. J.	3.73	3.92	---	---	1.91	2.28
Jersey, Va.	2.78	---	2.01	1.47	---	---
" N. J.	3.59	3.92	---	1.88	1.91	2.06
Porto Rican, N.C. & S.C.	3.43	3.77	2.71	2.59	2.69	2.81
" " Va.	2.72	---	2.10	1.67	1/2.15	---
Average, all varieties	3.37	4.04	2.37	2.05	2.25	2.38
Chicago						
Jersey, Ill.	3.78	4.22	---	2.48	2.99	3.09
" N. J.	---	---	---	2.58	3.10	3.12
Nancy Hall, Ill.	3.26	3.41	2.52	2.42	2.77	2.85
" " Tenn.	2.90	3.06	2.18	2.12	2.34	2.44
Porto Rican, Ill.	3.45	4.13	---	---	2.84	3.07
" " Tenn.	3.20	3.29	2.51	2.48	2.73	2.84
" " La.	3.49	3.91	2.74	2.56	2.86	3.20
Average, all varieties	3.42	3.76	2.48	2.34	2.62	2.85

1/ Maryland.

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

Table 11.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944

Group of States	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		Production 1/			
						Uncleaned			Equiv. cleaned,
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	1944
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, Vt., N.Y., Mich. Wis., and Minn. 2/	704	753	791	852	631	5,774	6,414	4,990	4,707
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., Oreg., N. Dak. and S. Dak. 3/	204	434	311	1,278	1,364	2,754	5,546	4,241	3,868
Kans., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, & Tex. 4/	496	775	628	489	486	2,132	3,793	3,054	2,873
California 5/	350	442	327	1,169	1,175	4,470	5,169	3,843	3,574
United States	1,755	2,404	2,057	870	784	15,126	20,922	16,128	15,022

1/ Bags of 100 pounds; includes beans for seed.
2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.
3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho most important source of supply of Small Reds. North and South Dakota included in 1943 and 1944.
4/ Largely Pinto. Texas included in 1943 and 1944.
5/ Miscellaneous varieties, mostly Lima, Baby Lima, Blackeye, Small White, a

Table 12.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and producti , average 1933-42, annual 1943 and 1944 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre		Production			
						Uncleaned			Equiv.
	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1944	Average 1933-42	1943	1944	cleaned 1944
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Mich.	8	1	---	650	---	60	6	---	---
Wis.	11	8	3	870	780	79	70	23	21
N. Dak.	---	10	10	950	1,100	---	95	110	95
Mont.	26	56	38	1,120	1,200	283	627	456	383
Idaho	77	241	219	1,380	1,220	873	3,326	2,672	2,405
Wyo.	---	2	1	1,200	1,200	---	24	12	11
Colo.	16	34	31	800	1,050	132	272	326	290
Wash.	122	390	343	1,450	1,370	1,624	5,655	4,699	4,276
Oreg.	3/6	53	50	1,500	1,150	3/106	795	575	518
9 States	266	795	695	1,367	1,277	3,148	10,870	8,873	7,999

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds. 3/ Short-time average.